# CAPTAIN THOMAS JEFFERSON PAGE

How This Gallant Soldier Defied Superior Num ers.

TWO AGAINST THE STONEWALL

The Ningura and the Sacramento Feared to Give Her Battle-Captain Craven, U. S. N., Court-Martialed for Cowardice,

The death in Rome of Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, which was noted in yesterday's Times, revalls to the minds of those who knew him many thrilling incidents in connection with life.

As Mr. Virginius Newton was one of the officers of the Stonewall, commanded by Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, a representative of The Times saw him yesterday evening. Mr. Newton gave the following account of the history of the Stonewall;

"In January, 1865, I was serving on board the Confederate frigate Rappahaumock, lying in the harbor of Calias, France, detained by the French Government under some technicality. In the early part of January 1 was detached from this command and ordered to proceed to London, where I joined the block-ade-runner, City of Richmond, under command of Cantal Huster Devider. We and-runner, City of Richmond, under com-mund of Captain Hunter Davidson. We sailed for the coast of France and an-chored in a nook of Quiberon Bay. I knew nothing of what the general purpose of our movement was, or the purposes of the Confederate Navai Department in Other quarters. We lay in Quiberon Bay until the evening of the next day, the 28th of January, when a steamer came in sight and halled us. We found it was the Confederate States steamer Stonewall. the Confederate States steams Simeway, built in France for Denmark, rejected by Denmark, and sold to Consultagen by her builders to the Confederate States Government, Captain Thomas Jefferson Page and Lieutenant R. R. Carter, of Shirley, Va., boarded this vessel at Copenhagen and met the city of Richmond in Quiteron Eay on the day named, the 24th of January, 1865. A HEAVY GALE.

"We kept in touch with the Stonewall during this day, transferring stores, supplies and a portion of our crew, until the next day at mon. We then got under way, and in the Bay of Biscay encountered a heavy gale, when the Stonewall became short of coal, and orders were given to the blockade-runner. City of Richmond, to proceed to the island of learning and there examt the arrival of the Stonewall.

the Stonewall.

'The Stonewall then proceeded to the harbor of Ferrol, in Spain, for the purpose of taking on coal. Whilst there, the Federal frigate, Niagara, under command of Captain T. T. Craven, and the Sactamento, a versel of war of the United States navy, commanded by Captain Walke, appeared off this port and anchored at Corunna, nice miles distant. chored at Corunna, nine miles distant from whence they could watch the Stone wall. The Ningara was one of the fastes ships in the navy of the United States, an carried a battery of ten 150-pound Parrott rifles, while the Sacramento mounted two eleven-inch guns, two nine-inch guns, and one 60-pound ride. The Stonewall carried a 300-pound Armstrong rifle in her forstern turret, that being her entire

DECLINED TO FIGHT.

"On March 24th, the Stonewall steamed out of the harbor in plain sight of the enemy, but, to the surprise of Captain Page, who had expected an engagement, they declined this challenge. For the fallure on the part of Commodore Craven to to trial by court-martial, found guilty and sentenced to two years' suspension; but the Secretary of the Navy annulied the sentence on the ground that it was not sufficiently severe for the offence. On

at Appointing. The vessel was ther

typhoon.

After leaving the Stonewall, in April, 1985, in the harbor of Havana, I proceeded to Mexico, where I was engaged in engineering on the first line of railway in that country. Returning to this country in the summer of 1985, I visited the Gosport Navy Yard, at Norfolk, and there to my great surgice found the there, to my great surprise, found the aid Stonewall in dock, rediting for her subsequent voyage around Cape. Horn and delivery to the Japanese authorities."

WAS SURGEON ON STONEWALL.

Dr. R. W. Green, who was a surgeon on board the Stonewall, recalled the cape.

reer of the Confederate iron-clad ram at his home 504 east Grace street, last evening, and expressed the sadness which Captain Page's death had caused him He said: "Captain Page, whed I knew him on the Stonewall, was past three-score years, but he was alive, energetic and heav. His bright eye never faltered,

and a more courageous officer never trod the deck of a vessel."

Dr. Green himself is no longer a young man, but he talked with great animation on the subject of the Stonewall, which he of tron, and armed with three Armstrong guns- one 3.0-pounder and two 70-pounders. The shipfeilding firm of Mesers. Armsit, at Bordeaux, France, undertook the contract to build her for the Confedthe contract to build her for the Confederal's avernment, Emperor Napoleon III.

granting permission. Before the vessel was completed, however, the Emperor revoked the permission, and refused to allow the delivery of \*\*\* vessel to the Confederate States agent. However, the vessel was bought by Denmark, which country was then at war with Austria and Prussia. The Danes emerged from a stillifies in a bankrupt cond tion, and the Stomwall, which had never been paid Stonewall, which had never been paid for, was thrown back on the hands of

HOW VESSEL WAS SECURED. HOW VESSEL WAS SECURED.

A plan was conceived by the Confiderate authorities to obtain possession of the vessel, which lay at Copenhagen. Captain Page and Lioutenant Robert B. Carter, a son of the late Hill Carter, of Shirley, who were in Europe, were directed to proceed to Copenhagen with the agent of the ship-builders, who was sent to take possession of the vessel. Technically the two Confederate officers were passengers when the Stonewall salied were passengers when the Stonewall salled

Tom Copenhagen for France.
The plans of the Confederates contemplated the juncture of another vessel, carrying a crew of fighters, with the Stonewall, off the west coust of France. The City of Richmond, a trading vessel, owned by the Crenshaws, of this city,

Unique Way of Curing

FIRST by acting directly through the capillaries and nerve centres, the cure begins while the pellets are dissolv-

SECOND by restoring the checked circulation (indicated by a chill, hot flushes or goose flesh), it starts the blood coursing through the veins and so "breaks up" a Cold or dis-

sipates La Grippe.
THIRD by its tonic effects sustaining the system during treatment brings you out strong and vigorous and not an

easy mark for disease.
For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, and \$1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

was then at London. Dr. Green and other officers, together, with a crew of 100 boarded the City of Richmond, which proceedingto the west coast of France, reaching Quiberon bay. The Stonewall arrived a day later, and her crew of Danes were put off on the French coast, their places being taken by the crew shipped on the City of Richmond.

ENEMY REFUSED TO FIGHT. Proceeding south, the Confederate ves-el, officered, manned and armed, ran sel, officered, manned and armed, ran into the bay on the coast of Spain at the head of which was a navy yard at Ferrol, and at the mouth of which the town of Corunna stood guard. While the Stonewall was at Ferrol the Federal war vessels, the Niagara and Sacramento, under command of Commodore Thomas T. Craven, put into the bay. Leaving ahead of the Stonewall, the two Federal boats cruised about the mouth of the bay, off Corunna, until the Confederate vessel came out. Undoubtedly the Federal commander had intended to give battle-but his heart failed him. Captain Page, on the contrary, beat back and forth in front

the contrary, beat back and forth in front of the sitent enemy, challenging combat. There was no response.

Several days later the Stonewall went into the harbor of Lithon, and on emerging found Crayen's vessels again. In view of his refusal to fight off Corunns, the presence of Com-odore Crayen at Lisbon was a conducted and a purely and applications. presence of Com-odore Craven at Lisbon was regarded as purely accidental and unintentional. The enemy's boats were prepared for fight-port holes open and men at quarters. Captain Page ordered his vessel cleared for action, too. He then proceeded leisurely past the two Federal vessels, his three guns keeping silent those of the enemy.

Incidently, Dr. Green told of the courtmartialing of Commodore Craven, referred to above by Mr. Newton.

DISTRESSING TIDINGS AT NASSAU. The Stonewall, shortly after the inci-dent at Lisbon, started across the Atlan-tic, intending to touch at Bermuda. High winds, however, carried the vessel out of her course, and she finally anchored at Nassau early in May. Here the officers Nassau carry in May, first the observational crew were plunged into inexpressions adness, hearing there for the first time that President Davis was in chains. President Lincoln had been assaws thated, General Lee had surrendered at Appomattox, and the whole Confederate government

and the whole Confederate government had been crushed.

It was with a sad heart that Captain Page headed for Havana, where he hoped to obtain from the Confederate agent at Page headed for Havana, where he hoped to obtain from the Confederate agent at that place money with which to pay off his men. The agent professed to have no funds. In dispair Captain Page called on the Spanish Captain-General, to whom he told his story. The Captain-General listened with evident sympathy, and when Captain Page offered to leave his slip and her belongings in the Spanish official's custedy as a piedge for \$15,000 necessary to pay off the men, the Captain-General said: "Why, I will let you have a hundred thousand dollars." Captain Page refused, however, to take more than the sum he had named. Captain Page abandoned ship on May 20, 185.

Subsequently the vessel passed into the possession of the United States government, which sold her to the Japanese government. The Stonewall made the long journey to the Grient, but shortly afterwards foundered off the coast of Japan in a gale.

at Charleston, S. C.

LT. DAVIDSON'S ACCOUNT.

The meeting of the City of Richmond and the Stonewall, at Quiberon, is thus told by Lieutenant Runter Davidson, who had charge of the crew on the City of Richmond, in a letter dated February 6. 1865, and printed in "The Secret Service of the Confederate States, in Europe."

"I left Cherbourg 18th January, and carried out instructions on the way it Quiberon, where we found a sing 2nchorage on the 28th, and ind quiety, permitting no communication with the shore

chorage on the 20th, and taid quietty, per-mitting no communication with the shore until the morning of the 20th at 10 o'clock, when the Stonewall hose in sight, to the

After explaining the reasons why the stonewall did not receive the quantity of coal intended for hor, and which should

# Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison cannot know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poisor by a nurse who injected my labe with blood taint. The little one was

by a nurse who liferical my case with shoot taint. The little one was unequal to the strugzle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I saffered untold minery. I was covered with sores and ulcera from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful curses made by it, to try Swift's Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect dure was the result. S. S. S. is the ouly blood remedy which reaches desperate cases.

Montgomery, Ala.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond

## the reach of other remedies. S.S.S. For Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

have been sont out from St. Nazaire, he

proceeds thus:
"She" (the Stonewall) "was in a fifthy "She" (the Stonewall) "was in a filthy condition, and required more labor to clean her than to get the stores on board and towed afterwards. The weather was very had and wet, too, and prevented us from lying alongside. It was therefore hard to work satisfactorily. However, on the 25th January, early, the barometer rising and the weather promising well, the Stonewall and this vessel left the bay and soon ran out of sight of land, going nine and to knots, for San Miguel. It blew a rale at times, with as heavy a sea nine and ten knets, for San Miguel. It blew a gale at times, with as heavy a sea as I have ever seen. The Stonewall would often ship, immense seas, they seeming at all times to cover her from knightheads to tairall, but yet she never seemed to be injuriously affected by them, but would keep her course very steadily. On the morning of the such January, after a most uneasy night, we became separated about five miles, this ship having rated about five miles, this ship having forged ahead, and being afraid to run off in such a heavy sea. About noon, however, it moderated for awhile, and the barometer rising steadily, we kept away and ran down to her, signaling "How do you do?" Answer, "All right." This was so satisfactory that I signalled,

This was so satisfactory that I signalled, "Shall I go on?" Answer, "Am very short of coal, and I must make a port, Ferrol." Signalled, "Shall I follow you?" Answer, "Suit your convenience about following."

THEY PART COMPANY.

Davidson then added that the detention of his ship had already caused the loss of one meen for running the blocade, and considering the necessity there was of his getting to Bermuda quickly the order to save the next moon, and considering also that it did not appear necessary to the safety of the enterprise that he should remain any longer in company with the remain any longer in company with the Stonewall, he determined to part company, and signalled "Adleu," which was answered with "Many thanks," and then he says." At 1:30 we parted company and at 3:20 lost sight of her, she still he the sea to the northward and westwifacing the gale under easy steam, doubt waiting for the weather to me

rate before running down on the coast

rate before running down on the coast of Spain.

Captain Page also wrote from Isle of d' Houat, near Quiberca, giving a full account of his tedious delays and the disappointment he felt at not getting a full suply of coal, but he did not like to wait for the return of the coal-tender from St. Nazaire. He advised me that he had taken charge of the ram on behalt of the Confederate government, and that M. Arman's agent, who was with him had complied with all engagements satisfactorily, and was therefore entitled to receive the stipulated commission for his services. The Danish crew were discharged and sent to St. Nazaire, and the ram was chartered and commissioned in am was chartered and commissioned in

due form as the Confederate ship Stone wall.

In the heavy weather after leaving Quiberon Ray, the Stonewall made a good deal of witer, and it was thought that she must have sprung a leak some where, but owing to the crawded state of the slip, a satisfactory examination could not be made. This apparent defect was an additional reason for making a hat bor, and when the gale moderated, Pass bore up and ran into Carunna, and they after arrival there, he took the Stonewall across the hay to Farrol, "where all facilities were politely tendered by the officers of the Natal arsenal."

THE STONEWALL AT PERROL.

all facilities were politely tendered by the officers of the Natal arsenal."

THE STONEWALL AT FERROL.

The first advice of the Stonewall from Ferrol was without date, but she arrived there about February 2d, and Page soon began to lighten the ship by discharging some of her heavy weight into 'a good dry hulk,' which the naval authorities had sindly put at her disposal, with the purpose of finding the leak.

It appears, however, from his correspondence, that the facilities granted him upon his first application were quickly withdrawn. Writing to me, under date of February 7th, he says: "To-day there came out an officer to inform me that in consequence of the protest of the American minister the permission to repair damages had been suspended, and added, however, that the commander told him that his case was under consideration at Madrid, and that he thought that all would be right in a few days. In the end permission was given to make all necessary repairs, but many difficulties were met with the authorities apparaing to be very destrous to hurry the ship off, yet

On the 19th of February, Page wrote that the United States frigate, Nlagara, Captain Thomas Craven, had arrived and ernment, which sold her to the Japanese government. The Stonewall made the long journey to the Orient, but shortly afterwards foundered off the coast of Japan in a gale.

Of the officers on the Stonewall three are now living—Dr. Green and Mr. Virginius Newton, of this city, and the master, W. W. Wilkinson, whose home is at Charleston, S. C.

LT. DAVIDSON'S ACCOUNT.

The meeting of the City of Ri-hmond and the Stonewall, at Quiberon, is thus hold by Lieutensum flunter Davidson, who had charge of the crew on the City of Richmond, in a letter dated February 6, 1866, and printed in 'The Secret Service of the Confederate States, in Europe.''

"I left Cherbourg 5th January, and carried out instructions on the way to Quiberon, where we found a sou as-

While Page was absent, the Niagara and the Sacramento ran across the bay rom Coranna and anchored at Perrol. In letter reporting the incident, Carter aid: "We, of course, got ready for accients and in lighting fire sparks flow from

yard, with an officer of tank came alongside, asking if we meant to attack the
Niagara? I replied that we had no such
intentions, but proposed to defend oursives from an attempt to repeat the affair at habia. He said: "This is not
livasi! The Admiral requests that you
will let your fires go out and warns you
against an attempt to break the peace."
Two guard boats were also stationed near
us and remained there every night while
the Niagara was in port. However, we
kent steem all night and the chain was
unshackled, so as to get the ram pointed
fair, in case the Niagara moved our war.
It was decided after consultation with
the Confederate commissioners that in
spite of the gloomy prospects across the
Atlantic no possible effort that could be
made from Europe should be nhandened. Atlantic no possible effort that could be made from Europe should be abandoned. Page, therefore, returned to Ferrol, with the purpose to pursue his enterprise, which, I may say, in brief phrase, 2 as to go to Bernuda to get some additional advance stores and a few picked men from the Florida, waiting there for him, another attempt to strill, a blow at Port Royal, which was then supposed to be the base of General Sherman's advance through South Carolina, Vexage through South South Carolina, Vexage through South Sou vance through South Carolina. Vexa-tious delays detained the Stonewall at Ferrol, with March 24, when Page got

Ferrol, with March C. When the to sea.

ENEMY PREPARED TO FOLLOW.
The United States ships Niagara and Secramento had manifested every purpose to follow and attack the Stonewall when she left Ferrol. The Niagara was a large, powerful frigate, mounting ten 190-pounder Parrot ribed guns, and the Sacramento was a corveite, very heavily Sacramento was a corvette, very heavily armed for her class, the principal pieces armed for her class, the principal pieces being two II-inch and two 9-inch guns. The Magara was also a ship of great speed, and could easily have kept clear of the Stonewall's dangerous beak. The Stonewall was protected by 42-4-inch armors, and mounted on one 300-pounder and two 70-pounders Armstrong guns, but she was a small ship and low in the water, and the Niagara's battery could have commanded her decks. Page, being quite sure that he would be followed A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Powers Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remselles for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable, essences, fruits, sait pure pepsin and blamuth.

Therefore for the surrender of the ship to them, if they would advance money necessary to pay off the crew.

When it was known through a resident merchant that the Captain-General asked the ship, Carter was sent to state the requirements and get the money, and his brief report of the interview is as follows:

After five minutes' conversation the Captain-General asked for the surrender of the ship to them, if they would advance money necessary to pay off the crew.

When it was known through a resident merchant that the Captain-General asked the place to state the requirements and get the money, and his brief report of the interview.

After five minutes' conversation the Captain-General asked for the surrender of the ship to them, if they woul advance money necessary to pay off the crew.

When it was known through a resident merchant that the Captain-General asked the requirements and get the money, and his brief report of the interview was willing to make the necessary advance and take the ship, Carter was sent to state the requirements and get the money, and his brief report of the ship to them, if they would advance money necessary to pay off the crew.

When it was known that the Captain-General asked for the sum were and take the place to state the requirements and get the money, and his brief report of the interview was sent to state the requirements and get the money, and his brief report of the sum were all was allouded. vegetable, essences, fruits, sait pure pepsin and bismuth. These remedies are combined in lo-

renge form, pleasant to take and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all fiquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and axposed to

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets and it is claimed that one of these tablets or lozenges will digest from 20) to 2,000 times its own weight of these tablets or lozenges vill digest from 50) to 5,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experience in the following riamor: A hard-botled egg cut into small lices was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat), one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the esg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from discress after cating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heariburn, others paiptation of headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, extreme netvousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have same cause, failure to properly digest want is caten The stomach must have rest and assistance pepsia, but they all nave same cause, and use to properly digest what is eaten The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and viger. At same time the Tablets are a harmless that a child can take

are very anxious to try this remedy.

MRS SARAH A. SKEELS.

NESS SARAH A. SKEPLES.
Lynville, Jusper county, Mo.
Stoart's Dyspensia Tablets are sold by
druggists everywhere at 50 cents for fall
size packages. A little book on Stomach
eases mailed free by addressing F. A.

out and attacked as soon as he had passed the line of Spanish furisdiction, cleared for the action before getting under weigh in full sight of two United States ships. The upper spars, to the lower masts, were struck and stowed on deck and the boats were detached from the davits. In this trim the Stonewall steamed out of Perrol on the morning of March 24. 1865, accompanied by a large Spanish steam frigate. At about three miles from the shore the frigate fired a gun and returned to Perrol. The Stonewall then stod ff, and on all the remainder of the day with her clore figing in plain

the day with her clors dying in plat-view of the two United States vesselwhich remained at anchor Carier, in his letter, says: "We could see the officers standing in the Niagura's top using spy At dark the Stonewall stood close on

At dark the Stonewall stood close on to the entrance of the harbor, and then, being satisfied that the enemy did not intend to come out and fight, Page bore away and steamed down the coast to Lisbon, where he arrived in due course, the Magnra arriving about thirty-six hours after him.

CAPTAIN PAGETS OPINION. om Lisbon as follows: "This wil subtless seem as inexplicable for you a is to me and to all of us. To suppose

rother of the lang or much parameter to making or much parameter to subscurent failure to accept her invitate to come out and en age her, was a go to criticized at the time. I have that explanation nis conduct he mannent, and I should he was the representative. He was personal but it was authorities wished to fle got sway as coeding to Santa Tererific, replentati thence stood down trades. On April From Nassau he Pl

arrival at Hayana At the time of P the war was pr few days he lead of the capture of he could not ven-Mr. Davis, Manifeture upon offensive amount of funds b exhausted. ed with the Cuban an

If there i

HOSTETTER trouble with the Stemach. Liver or Kidneys, why don't you try Hostetter Stomach Bit ters? It ha cured otherswhy not you A dose three BITTERS times a day will give you new

thorities for the surrender of the ship to

document was handed to him for perusal. He looked at him and said, "Shall we make it \$52,050?" But I obeyed orders, and \$15,050 was ordered to be paid.

Upon the receipt of the money, Page paid off the crew to May 19,1565, and delivered the Stonewall into the hands of the Captain-General of Cuba. In July, 1865, she was delivered to the government of the United States and the conditions of 1805, she was delivered to the government of the United States, and the conditions of the surrender are set out in the annexed correspondence between the Spanish Minlister at Washington and Mr. Seward, the United States Secretary of State. She was subsequently sold by the United States to the government of Japan.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS.

It may be thought by those who are inclined to be severely critical that in the arrangements for despatching the City of Richmond, some liberty was taken with the municipal law of England, and that there was some violation of her neutral territory. Scarcely anyone, however, will maintain that the shipment of arms by

territory. Scarcely anyons, however, will maintain that the shipment of arms by the steamer was illegal; and the officers and men from Calais were unarmed in plain clothes, were not above an hour from English soil and merely passed across a minute portion of English territory as ordinary travellers. If it is possible to construe those movements as an offence, it cannot be said that Her Majestu's Government was in any degree ty's Government was in any degree chargeable with neglect because nother the Customs nor the police autorities the Customs nor the police autorities could have known of the purpose in advance, and could not therefore have made any arrangements to stop it, even if the state of the law would have justified interference.

At Calais, however, the conditions were wholly different A Confederate man-of-

wholly different. A Confederate man-of-war was lying at that port. She was in a dock near the railway station, and could he seen by every passenger on route from London to Paris in the daily mail trains. Officers in the Confederate uniform walked lets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation because of the confederate uniform walked has already made many astenishing cures, as, for insunce, the following:

After using only one puckage of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I commonly practiced in national ships lyngh to express my sincers gratified in wish to express my sincere grautids. In the dockyards of their own counfact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one French authorities, and she was openly French authorities, and she was openly used as a depot ship, because no disguise was possible. Men were collected on board of her and afterwards distributed to the Florida and other vessels as on previous occasions, and she was used in the same manner to supply the wants of the Stonewall. If there was any violation of French neutrality, it was done with the tacit consent of the Imperial authorities, and without greater concealment than is

practiced in all well regulated business transactions. No information was asked, and none was offered.

The United States urgently pressed at Geneva the charge that Great Britain had been both lax in her neutral duties and partial towards the Confederate States, and commended the rigid exactness of France. The foregoing are some the faces which may serve to life. of the facts which may serve to illustrate the true attitude of those two neutral powers, and may help those who are still interested in the subject to determine the foundation upon which the "Alabama Claims" were based.

Story of the Young Woman Who Has

Just Escaped From Jail.

A despatch from Tuscon, Ariz., states that Pearl Hart, the young woman who with her sweetheart, Joe Boot, held up the Globe stage coach at Cane Splings Canon. Ariz., at the pistoi's point on May 30, broke jail and escaped at 3 o'clock on Thurrday morning. With theald of an accomplish, so it is supposed, she cut through a ten fool wall ten feet from the floor, and had several hours' start before her escape was discovered. Public sentiment is in her favor, and it is said that no very determined effort will be made to recapture her. She and Boot both swore that they would never serve out a term in a penitentiary, but would rather kill themselves. The man is now in jail at Florence awaiting trial. When they were seperated Pearl Hart made a more or less desparate attempt to kill herself, or to make the bystanders think she was about to kill herself.

At the age of sixteen she closed from ourding school with a man named Hart they had one child. Two years after her marriage she left her husband bemonths attempted salede. Her ille we saved, and she said she would reform she could field any work to do. Some mirers at Mammoth sent to town for a cool and Pearl Hart took the job. By con and Pearl Hart took the job. By comparison with her former existence, the work seemed hard for her and life in a tent was more than she could stand. With Joe Boot, one of the miners, she took a contract to freight some goods to Globe for \$8. In Globe she became a waitress in a miner's boarding house, but the mines shut down and she was again out of work. Boot, who seems to have been good to her and for whom she had some affection, suggested that they strike out to a mining claim which he owned, and try to dig out enough to take them back to his house in Canada. Woman's cisthing is not convenient for tramping sack to his home in Canada. Woman's inthing is not convenient for tramping and mining. Pearl Hart got a hop's outfit and for three weeks handled pick and shovel with her partner. Disappeointment was the wage of that habor; the claim chawed no speck of "color."

Then Boot proposed that hold up the libbe stage coach. In a very high-colored and separational autobiography of the

Then Boot proposed that hold up the Globe sixte coach. In a very high-colored and sensational autobiography of the dime-novel school of literature, which Mr. J. Bisben Walker, founder of the type-written Cosmopolitan University, hired the woman to write for his magazine, she declares that she consented to the stage robbery only because she needed the money to get home to her dying mother. The suir armed themselves with revolvers, and how they carried out the scheme is rold by the "girl bandit" as fowways:

"Joe drew a forty-five and said: "Throw on your hands," I doe my little thirty-eight and lifewise covered theocompants of the stage. Joe said to me, "Let off your horse." I did so, while he ken't the recopie covered. He ordered them out or bet stage. Joe told me to search the bassengers. I found on the fellow why was shaking the worst \$50. He was irembling so I could hardly get my hands in his pockets. The other fellow, a sort of a dude, trier to tell me how much he needed the money, but he yielded \$5, a dime and two nickels. Then I searched the remaining passengers, a Chinaman the was nearer my size and I just scared im to death. I only got \$5 however."

Then the fine were continued and take the passengers they may hank a dollor to each of them and rode away. Two days later they were captured andtaken to Florence where Boot was left in fall while the woman was taken to Tuscen. She remained there up a the time of her escape.

Pearl Hart is about 25 years old. She is small and slight, weighing less than '100 nounds. Pictures of her in her male attire make her look like a sullen, homely

# DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN,

Medical Examiner United States Treasury Department,

CURED BY PE-RU-NA AFTER FIFTEEN MONTHS' SUFFERING.



### DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, OF U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Dr. Liewellyn Jordan, Medical Exami- | troubles became worse and my sufferings

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of United States Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Pe-ru-na: Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen,—Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after fifteen months of suffering. Fellow-sufferers, Pe-ru-na will cure you Wishing you unbounded success, I am, LLEWELLYN JORDAN.

George W. Hartman.

Sincerely,

### FEMALE STAGE ROBBER.

Just Escaped From Jail.

or to make the bystanders think she was about to kill herself. Which it was is a matter of some doubt. Poarl Hart's life has been that of many

increased instead of improving. Loss of appetite, sleep and flesh, besides continual coughing and pain, showed too plainand concluded to try this as a last re-source. Thanks to Dr. Hartman's inven-tion, I now enjoy as good health as I ever did. sleep soundly, have excellent appetite, and have gained in weight more than I ever did in my life. I have used medicine to effect my cure and I can most sincerely recommend it to a suffer-ing humanity afflicted as I have been." Catarrhal affections may be acute or chronic, mild or severe, ephemeral or stubborn, lasting or fleeting, painful or trivial, but they all have one origin, one mature—catarrh. They all have one cure nature—enti —Pe-ru-na.

Hotel Louisville, Ky. Ays: "Your very excellent tonic Pe-ru-na, has completely cured me of that distressing disease, catarrh, which affected my head, nose, bronchial tubes, and in fact, my whole system. For nine years, which is the length of time I have suffered, I bought everything that was advertised as a sure cure for my complaint, but it so happen-ed that I did not buy Pe-ru-na until five menths ago. After using your splendid remedy according to your directions I am to-day a well man. I find Pe-ru-na to be the greatest family medicine ever discov-ered. I shall always keep a bottle of it on hand. I can candidly state that had it not been for Pe-ru-na I would have riven up my position, being too weak to

Mr. William Howkley, Gloucester, Ohio, mays: "Eighteen years ago I suffered with chronic catarrh and paipitation of the bears which made

George W. Hartman. 725 Seventeenth street. Logansport, Ind., says: "I have taken nearly nine bottles of Peru-na and it has so recuperated my health that I cannot praise it too highly. You may use my name in recommending Peru-na to anyone who is suffering with stomach frouble. Sonsidering the nervous condition I was in to say that Peru-na has worked wonders in my case would be but expressing it mildly. I was so troubled with my atomach that I could not eat a good meal or get a good nightly sleep, and I was compelled to give up my work. I became so alarmed that I appealed to Dr. Hartman; a thousand thanks to film and Peru-na. I can eat anything without any trouble and sleep as free as a child I had decrored with my family doctor for over three years, he said my trouble was indigestion, but could do me no good. I am ready, at all times, to speak a good word for your medicine.

Chas, D. Smyth, Angel's Camp, Cala.

Says: "Chronic extarrh in the head, nose and take great pleusure."

as I had tried every-thing else I knew, I thought I would give It a trial, which I consider was the most I was entirely cured and have had no re-turn of either affection. I recard it as a wonderful medicine-simply wenderful, and take great pleasure in recommending this medicine to all who may be afflicted in that way."

ten years. I have used all such medi-cines as came under my notice as a ca-tarrh cure without any help to me except at time by some only a temporary re-lief, but no cure. My physician, to whom In that way,

Anyone suffering with eatarrh may
write Dr. Hartman and receive specific instructions for their special case free of
charge. Send for free catarrh book. Ad-I applied, did not do any better. My dress Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

boy of sixteen. Until, by the efforts of J. Brisben Walker she came to regard herself as a heroine, she was quiet and morose in her behavior. Sinced then she has found herself an object of much curiosity, and has posed as a martyr. Of late she has been amounting that she would never submit to be tried by laws which, as a woman she had no hand in making. It now looks as if she would make good this asserveration.—N. /Y. Sun.

The has laurned out its course,

Efforts have been made to extinguish the fire. Some time ago a company which owns a large amount of coal land constructed a ditch from a point several miles above the mountain into which it for form Elk Creek.

Previously a shaft had been sunken in the mountain and into this shaft the water who had to fire was above the level of the water and the effort was a failure.—Kansas City World.

says: "Chronic estarth in the head, nose and throat has been a source of trouble and great annoyance to me for more than

COLORADO'S BURNING MOUNTAIN

A Glow of Coal and Gas that Has Not Ceased During a Century.

A mountain, which has been on fire for nore than one hundred years, is situated just west of Newcastle, Col. So close to it that its shudow envelopes the town at 5 P. M. at this time of the year, and yet the people hereshouts think no more of it than of the beautiful Grand River which washes the feet of the huge offer where the fire has burnd so long. To the nderfoot, however, the glittering patch-

where the fire has burnd so long. To the renderfoot, however, the glittering patches of deep red fire, where it breaks out on the side of the mountain and is exposed to view, there is nothing in all the State quite its equal.

The fire is led by a big vein of coal which the mountain contains. Just how the coal became ignified is nat known. The oldest resident says it was on fire when he came and the Ute Indians, who once lived there, says it was burning many years before the first white man crossed the continental divide. The supposition is that the coal was ignited by a forest fire at an carly date in the present century. It has smoldered and steadily burned until this day. At night when the moon is dark is the best time to see the fire. Then it is that it resembles the recions of infermo as given us in the word-painting of Dante. The earth covering the coal is loosened by the heat and falls away, exposing the sheet of fire.

The excausing gass probably assists in stripping off the rocks and dirt, and wherever the vein of coal approaches the surface the fire can be seen. The first fire I saw was fully fifty feet square. It had a neculiar red tim, while the burning ms coming up at the base of the coal vein added a bright blue clring to the scene. In many places the surface of the mountain has sunken, showing where the

fallure.-Kansas City World.

### BRYAN TALKING AGAIN.

Begins His Flying Trip Through Nebraska - Work Telling on Him, OMARA, NEIL, Oct. 28.-William Jen-

nings Bryan started on his flying trip through the State to-day from Wymore, through the State to-day from wymore, making seventeen speeches at as many towns during the day. He plainly shows the effect of the hard campaigning, and others have been added to the party to do some of the talking.

The speeches were largely confined to national issues, imperialism and money being the principal tooles.

Mr. Bryan expressed confidence in his ability to finish the campaign, though it is evident that the exertion following his recent illness is a severe strain upon him.

### COLONEL BELL NAILS A LIE

Denies Tendering Schley the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

ST. LOUIS, AO., Oc. 8.-Colonel Nich-olas Bell, ex-Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, returned from Washeign Mail Service, returned from Washington to-day. He said to the Associated
Press: "The story floating around to the
effect that I had, by authority of some
members of the National Democratic
Committee, tendered to Admiral Schley
the nonunation for the office of VicePresident of the United States is pure
fabrication. The committee certainly has
no such authority, individually
tively. The convention will attend to
that."

Ask us for prices on best Anturacite, Splint and Steam Coal before placing your order for winter supplies. New phone, 272. WARNER MOORE,